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KERALA POLITICAL LEADERS STATE PARTY POSITIONS

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 24 Jul 81 p 13

[Text] Trivandrum, July 23. The CPM, the CPI and the Congress(U) today highlighted the differences among them in the legislature. They, however, declared that they 'would stay together in the ruling front to fulfill their election pledges.'

The chief minister, Mr E. K. Nayanar, said all efforts of the opposition to isolate the Marxists in the ruling front had failed.

They were debating the appropriation bill for the budget demands. The bill was passed after the Marxists got a drilling from the opposition for what was described as the chaotic law and order situation in Kerala.

None of the ruling front parties, except the CPM, defended the law and order situation. The CPM's chief spokesman, Mr M. V. Raghavan, praised the police and the home minister, Mr T. K. Ramakrishnan, who is also a Marxist.

Today was the last day of the current session. The opportunity was utilised by the leading political parties to explain their approach to political problems. The CPM said it supported Mrs Gandhi in her opposition to American arms aid to Pakistan.

The former communist chief minister, Mr P. C. Vasudevan Nair, said his party had its differences with the CPM over several issues. But the party continues to oppose Mrs Gandhi and her party.

The Congress(U) had great traditions and it would not sacrifice those traditions for the sake of power. Congressmen would be prepared to go to jail again to uphold its policies, according to the party leader, Mr K. P. Nuroodeen.

But the party because of its recurring quarrel with the Marxists faced bitter and sarcastic criticism from the Congress(I) leader, Mr K. Karunakaran, and the Indian Union Muslim League spokesman, Mr E. Ahmad.

The opposition leaders did not talk about the struggle against the Nayanar regime. But they maintained that the ruling front had lost its right to rule.

Mr Karunakaran listed three basic issues against the government. Kerala was going into financial bankruptcy because of reckless spending for non-productive purposes, the law and order situation had become intolerable and corruption was rampant.

The finance minister, Mr K. M. Mani, blamed the Union government for the serious economic situation facing Kerala. He said strict financial discipline would be maintained to meet the situation.

CSO: 4220/7381

COMMISSION CERTIFIES LEGITIMACY OF CONGRESS-I

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 24 Jul 81 pp 1, 9

[Text] New Delhi, July 23: In a historic order today, the chief election commissioner, Mr S.L. Shakhder, recognised the party led by Mrs Indira Gandhi as the real Indian National Congress and derecognised the group led by Mr Devaraj Urs.

While there was jubilation in the Congress party headquarters at 24 Akbar Road where the general secretary, Mr Vasant Rao Patil, distributed sweets to newsmen and others, the police were called in to guard the premises of the Urs party headquarters at 3 Raisina Road.

Undoubtedly, the party led by Mrs Gandhi, hitherto described in the media and official papers as Congress(I), will drop the appendix I. But the Urs group intends to approach the Supreme Court to seek a stay and quashing of the commission's order which Mr K. P. Unnikrishnan, MP, described as one that "transgressed all limits of propriety."

The commission order derecognising the Urs group gives the group the liberty to approach it for recognition with "a different name and style." If such an application is made, the order states, it shall be considered on its merits under the symbols' order.

The symbol "hand" should continue to be the reserved symbol for the party headed by Mrs Gandhi "Unless that party applies for the revival of the frozen symbol, 'the calf and the cow'" the commission ruled.

Majority Proved

Mr Shakhder, who heard arguments from both parties in the prolonged dispute over the symbol, held finally that the Congress(I) had successfully proved majority support to the satisfaction of the commission. An analysis of statements submitted by the two parties clearly indicated that the majority of members in the AICC, the Lok Sabha, the Rajya Sabha and in a number of legislative assemblies and councils owned allegiance to the party led by Mrs Gandhi as on January 2, 1978, when the split took place in the party.

The judgement is a personal triumph for Mrs Gandhi and her party which has been attracting many former Congressmen to come back to it. In sharp contrast, the erstwhile Congress(U) finds its strength depleting gradually. Now that this party, according to the commission's order, cannot even call itself as the Congress(U), is bound to give it a further setback.

UNI adds:

Mr Shakhder rejected all but a few of the objections raised by the Congress(U). The objections were:

A large number of members who had given individual affidavits in favour of the Congress(I) did not attend the convention held on January 1978: Some of the names of supporters of the Congress(I) appeared in a list of declarations filed on behalf of the Congress(U);

The convention was not called by persons duly authorised under the party constitution.

The members joined the Congress(I) only on the date of their signing those affidavits were not properly sworn before the competent authority and certain common affidavits were in favour of both the groups.

The commission accepted only the objections relating to common affidavits and to those affidavits suffering from the defect of improper attestation.

The Congress(U) raised objections against the convention called by Mrs Gandhi on January 1 and 2 on the ground that it was against the party constitution.

The commission noted that in the matter of adherence to the provisions of the party constitution, both the parties had not followed the constitution.

The order said both the groups or parties either jointly before, or separately after, the split were carrying on their affairs on an ad-hoc basis. Office-bearers in various organs of the party, including the party president, were often appointed without following the election norms laid down in the constitution of the party. They were also kept in office much after their terms had expired. The last organisational elections in the party were reported to have been held as long back as 1972.

The commission pointed out that the procedure for the formation of the working committee of the party, which took decisions of far-reaching nature changing the course of events in the party, policies and even membership of important leaders, underwent such a change from time to time outside the provisions of the party constitution so as to render the set-up of the working committee itself beyond recognition, compared to the original concepts as laid down in the constitution.

The order said that the commission could not also ignore another phenomenon taking place in the party. The leaders in both the groups had been resorting to changes in allegiance. These happenings had been going on unabated and in quick succession and more so in the case of members of the working committee and of many top leaders.

When both the groups did not follow the provisions of the constitution and rather systematically flouted them, it was futile to expect the commission to apply only the norms based on the provisions of the constitution for the determination of the dispute. Such a course would be perverse and unreal.

Counsel for the Congress(I) was Mr O. P. Sharma and for the Congress(U), Mr V. P. Nanda.

Pune, (PTI): On hearing of the election commission's order on the symbol dispute between the two Congress parties, Mr Y. B. Chavan said: "It was expected." He declined to elaborate.

Meanwhile, the imposing Congress Bhavan here, now in the possession of the Congress(U), will be "taken over by lawful means," Mrs Shalini Rane, city Congress(I) president, said today.

When reminded by newsmen that the possession of the building was in the hands of a trust, Mrs Rane, herself a lawyer, said that disputed properties could not be entrusted.

She said the commission had, by its order, derecognised the Congress(U), which had lost its locus standi.

Similarly, all Congress properties, attached elsewhere in Maharashtra by the Congress(U), should be lawfully returned to the Congress(I), she said.

CSO: 4220/7381

POLITICAL INVOLVEMENT ALLEGED IN HYDERABAD RIOTS

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 23 Jul 81 p 9

[Text] New Delhi, July 22--The Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister, Mr T. Anjiah, today alleged that certain political organizations and communal elements were involved in staging the recent communal riots in Hyderabad and acted in collusion in an attempt to throw him out of power.

Speaking to reporters here, the Chief Minister said he would not like to identify "these elements at this stage but would do it later. In his view, the unnamed communal elements and political bodies did not like the Congress(I) victory in the elections to the Panchayati Raj institutions held in the State last month, he said.

Mr Anjiah was not sure whether a faction of the ruling Congress(I) in the State was also responsible for fomenting communal riots in Hyderabad, he said, adding he did not have conclusive proof.

The Chief Minister said he had met Mrs Gandhi and the Home Minister, Mr Zail Singh, and informed them in detail about the communal riots. He said that he apprised the Prime Minister and Mr Zail Singh that the situation in Hyderabad was brought under control within a week after the riots broke out. He claimed that the Prime Minister and the Home Minister were satisfied with his handling of the recent communal troubles.

Mr Anjiah said that 33 people died and 259 people sustained injuries in stabbing incidents. The police detained 12 people under the National Security Act.

The Chief Minister disclosed that his Government contemplated to either ban or restrict the activities of communal organizations through legislation which could also provide for search of premises, forfeiture of property and freezing of funds and prosecution of individuals and groups responsible for fomenting communal disturbances.

The Chief Minister said that he discussed with Mrs Gandhi his proposal to induct new Ministers in the State to fill the four vacancies--caused by death of two Ministers and resignation by other two. He would come back to Delhi at the end of the month to finalize the issue. Mr Anjiah said that during his discussion with the Prime Minister, he urged her to sanction an Institute for Sugar Technology at Zahirabad in Medak district.

PAPER GIVES DETAILS OF TRADE PACT WITH GHANA

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 23 Jul 81 p 13

[Text] New Delhi, July 22--India and Ghana agreed to grant most-favoured nation treatment to each other in matters of trade and merchant vessels.

This is one of the features of a trade agreement finalized when a seven-member Indian delegation led by Mr K. P. Anand, joint secretary in the Ministry of Commerce, visited Ghana recently.

The agreement provides for the establishment of a joint committee consisting of representatives of both countries to review the implementation of the provisions of the agreement and to examine proposals aimed at further expansion and diversification of trade between Ghana and India. It will identify areas for industrial cooperation and provides for payment for goods in convertible currency.

The agreement will be valid for three years with provision for renewal. Under the agreement, Ghana will export to India diamonds, cocoa beans, cocoa products, railway sleepers and other timber and wood products.

India will export tea, jute goods, light engineering and capital goods, tyres and tubes, pharmaceuticals and chemicals.

It was agreed that Ghana would sell diamonds at prices to be negotiated from time to time. It was further agreed that the Governments of Ghana and India would cooperate in the exploration and exploitation of Ghana's diamond resources. A team of experts from India will visit Ghana within the next three months.

CSO: 4220/7376

STATES PLAN STEPS TO PROMOTE COMMUNAL HARMONY

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 25 Jul 81 p 13

[Text] New Delhi, July 24 (PTI)--The state governments are expected to take special measures against the holding of meetings at places of worship which would tend to create ill will among various communities.

This is one of the major steps the chief secretaries, home secretaries and inspectors-general of police have recommended for promoting communal harmony and preventing communal riots.

A ten-point programme for dealing with riots was framed by the Union home ministry last year. This was endorsed by top state officials at a conference here last week.

The state governments will now consider the conference proposals for greater representation to the minorities in machineries to be set up both for promotion of national integration and for dealing with aberrations. Besides, state government services are also to be made more representative.

They have, for instance, been called upon to have some units of the armed police composed of a fairly good percentage of persons belonging to the minorities as well as of Harijans and Adivasis. These groups should also be "adequately" represented in other wings of the police force, including the intelligence branch, they have been advised.

The key point of the entire plan is the formation of integration committees, which may be called "ekta" samitis, at sub-divisions, tehsils and mohallas in communally sensitive districts. Elsewhere, there could be district and station house area "ekta" samitis.

In industrial areas, these samitis are to be tripartite. Local minorities are to be represented in all these samitis.

The plan also calls for barring members of the teaching profession from anti-secular activities which tend to create disharmony.

Student unions are to be encouraged to evolve a code of conduct with positive guidelines for students to abjure violence and communal confrontation.

Political parties are also to be advised to evolve a code of conduct under which the rank and file would be prevented by leaders from doing anything that would aggravate differences among castes and communities or create mutual hatred.

The other recommendations on which action can now be expected include: (1) determination by local authorities of the routes of religious processions veering clear of controversies, (2) prompt court decisions on ownership of property claimed by religious institutions, (3) administrative inquiries after very serious communal riots and (4) punitive fines and quartering of police forces in riot-hit areas.

CSO: 4220/7387

INDIA

LABOR BUREAU CHANGES BASE INDEX YEAR TO 1980-81

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 25 Jul 81 p 6

[Text] Simla, July 24 (UNI): The labour bureau, responsible for bringing out the consumer price index every month, will, now have 1980-81 as the base year with 100 points. Hitherto 1960 was regarded as the base year.

This was necessitated as the consumption pattern in the country had undergone a great change during the last 20 years, the Union minister of state for labour, Mrs Ram Dulari Sinha, told UNI.

Mrs Sinha said this step had been taken in accordance with the recommendations of the International Labour Organisation.

Mrs Sinha said the bureau would hold a combined exercise for retail survey to help the government in monitoring the supply of essential goods in the country, particularly in far-flung areas.

Earlier, the survey was being conducted separately for industrial workers and farm labour. The new survey would be in addition to that in vogue, she added.

Mrs Sinha said another survey to formulate a policy and to introduce legislation to check the exploitation of unorganised labour in the country was being conducted.

So far, she said a number of laws had been enacted for the welfare and protection of the organised labour but this hapless sector had not been covered under any law.

The bureau, she said was also conducting an occupational wage survey to have an idea of wage differential, that is occupational minima and maxima.

Fifty-seven industries have been selected by the bureau for a survey on absenteeism, labour turnover and [as published]

CSO: 4220/7387

ASSAM KHARIF PROSPECTS REPORTED TO BE NORMAL

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 25 Jul 81 p 6

[Article by S. K. Dutta]

[Text] Shillong. The severe dry spell till the middle of June had delayed sowing and transplantation of "ahu" (summer paddy) by three to four weeks in Assam. This, according to official sources, may considerably affect the crop.

The state proposed bringing 627,000 hectares of land under high-yielding varieties for "ahu," which would be ready for harvest by the first week of August. Its target for "sali" (winter paddy), accounting for nearly two-thirds of the food production in the state, is 1.65 million hectares, totalling 2.27 million hectares for the year.

By the onset of the monsoon in mid-June 22,000 quintals of high-yielding seeds had been distributed among the farmers. Arrangements for the supply of fertiliser were also made. During the year, 25,000 metric tonnes of fertiliser was expected to be distributed against 16,000 metric tonnes last year.

Despite the current floods in the Brahmaputra valley consisting of Dibrugarh, Sibsagar and Goalpata districts, as of now, the state is expected to have a normal paddy crop. Nevertheless, the forecast is subject to the vagaries of nature in the next two months.

While standing "ahu" and jute crops have been affected by near-drought conditions in some areas, the shortfall is expected to be made up by the high-yielding varieties. Meanwhile, the price of foodgrains has shot up in some pockets where a maund (40 kg) of paddy is being sold between Rs 60 and Rs 70.

The delayed monsoon may affect the crop pattern in the state. This is because the farmers apprehend that "sali," which is ready for transplantation by mid-August, might be further delayed if the scarcity conditions in some of the pockets persist. Besides, the winter crop needs two months for maturing.

As a wag put it, Assam harvests three crops a year: the kharif, the rabi and "neither."

CSO: 4220/7387

PUNJAB CP: COUNCIL SCORES SIKH SLOGAN

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 23 Jul 81 p 9

[Text] Chandigarh, July 22--The Punjab unit of the CPI has criticized the Akalis for the "Sikhs are a nation" slogan, because it would lead to the demand for a "Khalistan" and would divide the people of Punjab in their fight for common causes, it feared.

Explaining the party stand after a three-day meeting of the State council, Mr Avtar Singh Malhotra, general secretary of the party, told a Press conference yesterday that the Akali slogan was disruptive for Punjab's and the nation's unity. Even if more powers were demanded for Punjab, it would have to be without such a slogan. "You cannot fight for the people's rights through a 'dharma yudh' as announced by the Akali Dal," he said. "We are not for a 'dharma yudh' (religious war)."

Our Special Representative in New Delhi adds: The Chief Minister of Punjab, Mr Darbara Singh, yesterday blamed "the biggest country" for financing the movement for Khalistan. But he did not name it.

Mr Darbara Singh told reporters that some people had told him during his recent visit to U.K. that the demand for Khalistan had the indirect backing of some people.

Asked to elaborate, he said: "It could only be the biggest country." The divisive forces clamouring for destabilization were dancing to the tune of "some people."

The Akalis might not be openly involved in the World Sikh Convention to be held in Amritsar on July 26, but it was sponsored by the Akalis, who were helping it in a subtle way. Its leaders might have said that they were opposed to Khalistan but would draft a resolution for the convention.

The Chief Minister said that it was a mischievous movement, but the State Government would not interfere if the convention was held in a gurdwara.

CSO: 4220/7376

KARNATAKA CPI SEEKS CHIEF MINISTER'S OUSTER

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 25 Jul 81 p 4

[Text] Bangalore, July 24--The State CPI yesterday observed a protest day by holding demonstrations, rallies and staging dharnas at many district headquarters demanding resignation of the Gundu Rao Government on the Ibrahim issue and to 'make way for a better administration having respect for the rule of the law voice of the people and democratic norms.'

In Bangalore more than 1000 party activists AITUC, AISF, AIYF Mahila Sanstha and Royatha Sangha marched in procession to the Raj Bhavan and submitted a memorandum to Governor Govind Narain.

The memorandum pointed out to the governor that the Government of Gundu Rao 'has been ruthlessly following the course which has not only caused misery to common people but also eroded the norms and principle of democracy and parliamentary conventions.'

It further said 'corruption' nepotism and hooliganism against innocent people under the patronage of persons in office has reached an intolerable stage.' It also pointed out that persons, against whom charges of corruption had been made for and criminal cases filed continue in office.

The economic situation in the State was very critical, cost of living was rising and essential commodities had become scarce, famine conditions were prevailing in major parts of the State and no relief operations were being undertaken. All developmental works in the rural side had come to a standstill, peasants were groaning under the burden of high taxes, and unremunerative prices for agricultural commodities.

A delegation of the party and other organisations was led by state CPI secretary M S Krishnan and leader of CPI group in Assembly B V Kakkilaya urged the governor to take immediate action to remove the hardships faced by the people by dismissing the Gundu Rao Government.

CSO: 4220/7392

KERALA CPI-M DENIES IT DOMINATES LEFT FRONT

Madras THE HINDU in English 23 Jul 81 p 9

[Text]

TRIVANDRUM, July 22

The State CPI (M) Secretariat on Wednesday took exception to the public statement issued by the KPOC (L) President, Mr. A. K. Antony, alleging "big brother attitude" on its part towards the other constituents of the ruling Left Democratic Front (LDF) in Kerala.

"When there is a set up to thrash out differences among the LDF constituents, public statements will only help the enemies", the Secretariat said in a statement issued here.

The Secretariat said Mr. Antony's statement about the "big-party mentality" of the CPI (M) was unfortunate. No party in the LDF can make such a statement.

"Equal participation: While our party's position in Kerala need not be specially mentioned, every constituent in the Front has equal participation irrespective of its size", it observed.

The Secretariat added: "Mr. Antony has referred to our plight — of being in the Opposition — for the last 12 years. We are not under the misconception that we can be in power always

and that the party and mass organisations can be built up with the help of power."

"We do not consider it a miserable plight to be in the Opposition and during 28 of the 34 years since independence we have been in the Opposition".

"Opposition plight is not miserable": "Other left and democratic parties like the Congress (L), Janata and Lok Dal are also in the Opposition. We do not believe their plight is miserable".

"It is only natural that when a united front is formed, its benefits will accrue to the small and big parties in the front. To think that other parties make gains because of the small regroupings of others is the result of distorted notions. The CPI (M) has not tried to capture power by any and all means."

"The LDF was formed only when other parties shed to some extent their anti-Marxist venom and when the CPI (M) changed its attitude towards other parties. This was approved by the people also."

"Antony's desire welcomed: "Mr. Antony's desire that the current academic year should remain peaceful

is most welcome. Peace could be established only by solving the problems of students through discussions irrespective of their affiliations."

"It was unfortunate that Mr. Antony has singled out the SFI for attack. We are not prepared to say agitations in support of demands are wrong. But we have never encouraged violence in the name of demands."

Violent incidents: Referring to the Panengal, Kanyapally, Nadapuram, Thiruvembadi and Veliyad incidents, the Secretariat said "it is not our programme to organise violence though some such incidents do occur. It is meaningless to blame one party alone for it."

"When such incidents take place, the parties involved should make direct enquiries and solve the problems."

"None can say that when different parties go ahead with their programmes there will not be clashes. But it is not good to encourage or exaggerate such incidents. The parties concerned should sit together and find solutions through discussions instead of issuing public statements," the Secretariat concluded.

CSO: 4220/7378

BUSINESS GROUP RECOMMENDS STEPS TO RAISE EXPORTS

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 25 Jul 81 p 12

[Text] New Delhi, July 24. The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry says that it is feasible to achieve a 22-per cent growth in exports in 1981-82 by taking the volume of exports to Rs 8,600 crores.

An export plan drawn up by FICCI suggests several short-term and long-term measures including those related to an improvement of infrastructural facilities such as power, coal transport and adequate supply of raw materials.

It suggests tax support in the form of rebate on export earnings, dividends from project exports and joint ventures and concessional railway freight for export goods.

The FICCI plan emphasises the need for concessional export finance and restructuring of the tax system to bring down the cost and make Indian products competitive.

It also says that to promote export of new products or exploration of new markets, an additional ten per cent cash compensatory support be provided to act as an incentive.

The plan, which has been presented to the commerce minister, Mr Pranab Mukherjee, also stresses the need for streamlining of procedures.

Releasing the export plan, Mr Arvid Lalbhai, president, FICCI, expressed concern over the rising trade deficit and said the imbalance could be reduced through an aggressive export promotion drive and import substitution.

Mr Lalbhai said items like cement, caustic soda, fertilisers, paper, PVC and edible oils could be produced within the country and even at a lower cost resulting in foreign exchange saving of Rs 2,000 crores in a year.

Traditional Items

The major products which are expected to contribute considerably to export growth during 1981-82 include engineering goods (Rs. 1,150 crores), gems and jewellery (Rs 864 crores) and readymade garments (Rs 540 crores).

According to the FICCI plan, exports of tea, cotton textiles and jute manufactures, the major traditional foreign exchange earners, would rise only marginally.

FICCI feels that agricultural commodities, including fruits, vegetables, processed food products, could earn as much as Rs 1,000 crores annually. Large exports of meat, films, video tapes and industrial salt can find a good market in West Asia, South-East Asia and even in some developed countries.

FICCI has suggested that a team of experts from the government and industry should study the facilities available for promoting exports in countries like South Korea and Taiwan.

CSO: 4220/7387

RBI GOVERNOR OPENS AFRO-ASIAN RURAL FINANCE TALKS

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 24 Jul 81 p 7

[Text]

PUNE, July 23 (PTI).

DELEGATES from 23 Afro-Asian countries began deliberations on harnessing the financial system in support of rural development at a 15-day inter-regional seminar here yesterday.

Sponsored by the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO), this is the first of a series of seminars to be organised world-wide in the coming years.

Inaugurating the seminar, Dr. I. G. Patel, governor of the Reserve Bank of India, said India had laid great emphasis on promoting technical co-operation among developing countries as an essential and integral part of the strategy for ushering in a new international economic order (NIEO).

Dr. Patel said the NIEO was not directed against any group of countries nor did it minimise the importance of global inter-dependence. However, it did emphasise that if the economic distance between the developed and the developing countries was to be reduced, co-operation among the developing countries was vital.

He said the participant countries, though of different economic and political environments, shared common concerns on many issues like increasing agricultural production and fighting poverty.

The RBI governor said the question

of harnessing the financial system for rural development had also to be discussed in the context of removing regional and sectoral imbalances and the problem of removing poverty.

One important aspect of harnessing the financial system was to make the credit delivery system sufficiently accessible and helpful to the investment-shy small farmers and weaker sections, Dr. Patel said. It was necessary that the financial systems identified innovations in terms of supporting schemes which were based on technology appropriate to different areas, he said.

Dr. Patel said the nationalisation of banks in India which had taken banking services to remote and backward areas still posed many unanswered questions for there was no survey of the rural lot getting productive assets sufficient to enable them to earn a minimum standard of living.

Dr. Patel hoped the experiences of the participant countries in various economic issues would contribute a great deal in solving complex economic problems faced by the developing countries.

The second phase of the seminar would be held in New Delhi from August 8 to 11 in which senior officials of the central banks of the participant countries are expected to join the participants.

CSO: 4220/7381

GANDHI MEETING WITH KASHMIR OFFICIALS REPORTED

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 25 Jul 81 pp 1, 7

[Text]

SRINAGAR, July 24 (UNI
PTD).

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said today her present visit to Jammu and Kashmir was aimed at removing certain obstacles which were coming in the way of speedy economic development of the State.

Addressing the State Council of Ministers, headed by Sheikh Abdullah, soon after arriving here on a three-day visit, Mrs Gandhi said the main purpose of reviewing the planned development of the State was not an exercise to criticise the State.

The hour-long meeting at the State Secretariat was attended also by the secretaries and heads of various departments.

Mrs Gandhi will review the performance in each of the core sectors of the State's economy tomorrow.

The Prime Minister expressed the hope that holding of such bilateral meetings between the Centre and the States could improve the economy of the States to a great extent.

The exercise, she said, was to know how development efforts could be geared up in the country, particularly in backward areas.

She said the purpose of these

contacts between the Centre and the States was to locate areas where joint efforts by the Centre and the States were needed.

JOINT REVIEW

Mrs Gandhi said hectic and constant efforts were needed to remove obstacles to the further improvement of the country's economy.

Earlier, the State Government had planned for a joint review by Mrs Gandhi of the progress made in the various core sectors.

But she was understood to have insisted that she would make an individual review of each of the Ministries.

Before coming to the secretariat, Mrs Gandhi had a brief meeting with Governor B K Nehru, and Chief Minister Abdullah at the guest house.

At a dinner given by PCC-I chief Mufti Mohammad Syed, in honour of Mrs Gandhi, her family members, PCC-I's executive committee members and district Congress-I chiefs were present.

Mr P C Alexander, Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister and two senior officials of the Planning Commission were also present at the meeting.

Earlier, welcoming the Prime

Minister to the meeting of the Council of Ministers, which undertook a "preliminary review" of the State's Plan performance, Chief Minister Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah, gave a comprehensive account of the State's achievements in different sectors of economy, and pointed out the difficulties facing the Government in expediting the growth.

Mrs Gandhi said that generally speaking the economy throughout the country was in 'very good' condition.

But, she added, that the country had to be always prepared for any contingency, "which could be a military situation, but equal likelihood was of economic difficulties, as it was in other parts of the world."

Mrs Gandhi said that the review of plan performance of the States, which was started during her previous regime, had been resumed with the object of putting 'more health' in the country's economy.

It had been completed in Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh and will be extended to other States, too, she added.

She said that at the central level a specific mechanism had been evolved to remove bottlenecks through the efforts of economic coordination cell in the Cabinet Secretariat, which had been set up for this purpose.

The process, she added, had now been extended to the States.

As regards Jammu and Kashmir, Mrs Gandhi said, there was a committee of Ministers backed by an officers committee to ensure coordination and speedy economic growth.

The Prime Minister said that Centre was prepared to assist the States in speeding up economic development, and stressed that priority had to be given to streamlining the infrastructure.

Referring to the problem of price rise, the Prime Minister said the phenomenon was partly result of the global economic situation. The recent measures initiated by the Centre to unearth the black money, she added, would help curb the price rise.

She also made a reference to communal incidents in the country, and said that these were mostly due to economic and political reasons.

The preliminary review by the Council of Ministers at which the Prime Minister spoke lasted 30 minutes. It was followed by a joint meeting of the experts from the Centre and the State, who undertook a sector-wise review of developmental performance.

The officials will resume the meeting tomorrow morning after which the Prime Minister and the Chief Minister will meet again to complete the review of State's Plan performance.

Earlier, the Prime Minister met Chief Minister Abdullah at the State guest house. Governor Nehru was present at the meeting which lasted 20 minutes.

Mrs Gandhi had tea at the guest house before proceeding to the secretariat.

Her flight to Srinagar was delayed by 90 minutes by inclement weather.

Mrs Gandhi was given a warm welcome at the airport by the Governor, the Chief Minister, his Cabinet colleagues and others.

Among those present at the airport, were the Jammu and Kashmir Assembly Speaker Babu Parmanand, former Jammu and Kashmir Chief Minister Syed Mir Qasim, the acting Chief Justice of the Jammu and Kashmir High Court, and the president-elect of the National Conference, Dr Farooq Abdullah.

From the airport to the guest house, people in large number lined both sides on the 15-km route in spite of heavy rains.

CSO: 4220/7392

JANATA OFFICIAL: GANDHI HAS AGREEMENT WITH SHEIKH

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 25 Jul 81 p 7

[Text]

SRINAGAR, July 24.—Mr Subramanyam Swamy, M.P. and member of national executive of the Janata Party, has said that Mrs Gandhi's Government is not going to topple the Sheikh Abdullah's Ministry in Jammu and Kashmir.

According to him, Mrs Gandhi and the Sheikh continue to have a "secret understanding" with each other to forge a united front against all other opposition parties within and outside the State.

Addressing a Press conference here today Mr Swamy said he had come to this conclusion after making an on-the-spot study of the present political situation in the State. The current so-called "confrontation" between the Centre and the Sheikh's State Government, he said, was nothing but "shadow boxing". Mr Swamy was fully convinced that when fresh elections to the Jammu and Kashmir State Assembly would be held (the Congress and Sheikh Abdullah's National Conference party would have an "electoral understanding or an alliance"). The main purpose of Mrs Gandhi's visit to the State today, he said, was "to finalise terms and conditions with Sheikh Abdullah for having this electoral alliance". The Janata leader said that he had been given to understand that Sheikh Abdullah had agreed to hold elections to the State Assembly next year along with some other States by amending the State constitution to reduce life of the present Assembly from six years to five years which he had increased during the Emer-

gency under direction of Mrs Gandhi as was done in other parts of the country.

He pointed out that the State unit of the Bharatiya Janata Party, which is supporting Sheikh Abdullah and his Government, had been under the impression created by Sheikh Abdullah that he had confrontation with Mrs Gandhi's Congress. The BJP, he said, was committing a "political suicide" in the State.

He supported the current agitation launched by people of Leh district along the border areas of Ladakh for declaring people in the Ladakh area "scheduled tribes" and granting the "autonomous status" within Jammu and Kashmir. He said their demands were genuine. It was very unfortunate that when Mrs Gandhi had already conceded their demand to treat Ladakhis for all practical purposes as "scheduled tribes" why Sheikh Abdullah's Government hesitated to recommend their case to Centre. He, however, cautioned that the autonomy council should be granted to Ladakh only with economic powers for dealing with "economic development of areas", and not for any "political purpose" as that would pose a threat to the integrity of Jammu and Kashmir.

CSO: 4220/7389

BJP LEADER ACCUSES GANDHI OF PLANNING DYNASTY

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 25 Jul 81 p 4

[Text]

BHUBANESWAR, July 24.—Mr L. K. Advani, M.P. and General Secretary of the Bharatiya Janata Party said at a Press conference here yesterday that Mrs Gandhi had adopted a calculated strategy to prevent the growth of a second rank leadership in the Congress (I) to ensure "dynastic succession" after her exit from the scene. He said that in-fighting in the Congress (I) was being tolerated if not encouraged by the party high command in different States. In the Congress (I) ruled States the Chief Ministers had been cut to size and they knew they could remain in their position only with the grace and goodwill of one person.

The BJP leader said that the Orissa situation was not different from the other Congress (I)-ruled States. Squabbles in the ruling party were being tolerated by the party high command disregarding its impact on the administration.

Mr Advani said his party would never agree to merge with other Opposition parties but he would not rule out the possibility of the BJP forming an united front with other parties to meet the challenge of the Congress (I). The Janata experiment could not be repeated. It was futile to expect Opposition parties to merge. He said in a vast country like India the conception of a two-party system was not correct. Hence the BJP had decided to maintain its separate identity and at the same time keep its doors open for united action with other Opposition parties on any specific issue.

Mr Advani said that the recent conclave of leaders of Opposition parties in New Delhi was convened by Mr Chandrashekhar to explore

the possibility of united action by the Opposition to force the Government to agree to electoral reforms and to maintain the sanctity of ballot boxes. Had it been for the member of Opposition parties, at least the BJP and CPI(M) leaders would not have attended the conclave.

The BJP leader said that the decision of the CPI not to attend the conclave indicated that the party was gradually coming closer to Mrs Gandhi. "I would not be surprised if very soon the CPI reverts to its position during the Emergency as an ally of the Congress (I)".

Mr Advani criticized the role played by the CPI in dislodging the Janata Government. He said the CPI(M) had also played the same role but it appeared that the CPI(M) now regretted the stand it had taken then unlike the CPI. He said the recent conclave of Opposition parties had succeeded in so far as its limited purpose was concerned. Another such conclave would be necessary to give shape to the issues in hand.

In the monsoon session of Parliament the Opposition parties would make a concerted effort to force the Government to respond to the recommendations of the Opposition parties for electoral reforms.

He said that those in the Opposition parties who were considering joining the Congress (I) were free to do so. The earlier they crossed over to the Congress (I) the better it was for the Opposition. He said Mr Y. B. Chavan did not coin the term "home coming". It was earlier used by Mr Bahuguna before joining the Congress (I).

DELHI TELLS STATES TO IMPROVE LAW, ORDER

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 23 Jul 81 p 5

[Text]

The Home Ministry has advised the State Governments to relieve the police of the job of implementing the Prohibition Act since it tended to corrupt them and also came in the way of their normal work, reports UNI.

This is part of a series of instructions given by the Centre to tone up the law and order machinery in the States.

The Centre has asked the States and Union Territories to review the functioning of intelligence set-up in their respective areas with a view to strengthening the intelligence organisations.

The Intelligence Bureau (IB) had conducted studies of the intelligence set-up of some States and Union Territories like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Delhi and model schemes were developed. The States should develop their intelligence networks on the lines of these model schemes.

The Government feels that long pendency of cases in courts had also a demoralising effect on the police and lessens the deterring impact on criminals. There was need of appointing more judges to ensure early clearance of arrears in courts.

While suggesting that well-planned combing operations should be undertaken from time to time to unearth illicit fire arms-ammu-

nition and explosives, it has urged the States to develop a mechanism to anticipate trouble on the basis of intelligence reports and take swift action on crime investigations.

The Centre cited the example of Punjab Government where the chief secretary reviews every week the law and order situation with secretaries and the heads of departments concerned.

The Centre has also advised the States that this system had proved very useful in taking immediate decisions and could be followed in other States.

The States have been urged to take advantage of the modernisation of police schemes for which funds had already been allocated to nine States.

It is pointed out that in some cases, Central agencies or even the State agencies do not consult the Home Departments with regard to the legal implications resulting from certain decisions taken by them. This should be avoided.

The Centre is of the view that there is need to constitute a high powered group in States to examine in depth all administrative and legal aspects which have an adverse effect on the maintenance of law and order and on the prompt handling of crime and criminals.

CSO: 4220/7379

REFORMS COMMISSION MEMBER INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMY

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 23 Jul 81 pp 1, 7

[Interview with Dr C. H. Hanumantha Rao, member, Economic Administration Reforms Commission, by PATRIOT: "Recovery Possible in Year Ahead"; date and place not given]

[Text]

THERE is an improvement of the overall economic scene compared to the situation six months back,' says Dr C H Hanumantha Rao, member, Economic Administration Reforms Commission, adding that the recent anti-inflationary measures will, however, need to be supplemented by direct measures like curbing tax evasion, dehoarding, etc, to sustain the tempo.

Not many of the economists interviewed in this series share Dr Rao's optimism or agree with his views on the usefulness of the recent measures but he maintains that not only curbing inflation but also mobilising enough resources for the sixth Plan is quite possible given a determined and coordinated effort on basic economic sectors.

Question: What is your assessment of the current economic scene?

Answer: There is an improvement of the overall economic scene compared with the economic situation that prevailed say, about six months ago. This is seen from the decrease in the rate of inflation and the visible evidence of better performance in such areas of infrastructural activity as coal, power and transport.

Furthermore, this year, agricultural output is likely to be good as it was in 1980-81 and we can expect a recovery of industrial production in 1981-82 because of improved performance as mentioned above. So, in view of these developments, I would clearly say that the situation today is not at all alarming.

It is quite possible to bring inflation under control and go ahead with the Sixth Five-Year Plan by mobilising resources and further improving the infrastructure. These are well within the realm of possibility. Given a coordinated and determined effort on some of the basic economic sectors, we should be able to bring down prices and find adequate resources for the Plan.

BASIC PROBLEMS

Q: What, in your opinion, are the basic problems facing the economy today?

A: Of course, there is no doubt that the Number One problem before the economy is that of rising prices. The rate of inflation has somewhat come down but it is still quite high. The second problem is that related to management of key sectors of the economy. The third problem is mobilisation of resources for the sixth Plan.

Q: Do you think the recent 'anti-inflationary package' announced by the Government will help check prices?

A: The recent 'anti-inflationary package' can be expected to check prices, and this is particularly true of the decision to raise the price of petroleum since it would augment the revenue of the Government and the oil industry. On the whole, the measures are calculated to reduce deficit financing insofar as the Government would avail more revenue, and also reduce liquidity in economy.

These measures were, in fact, overdue. If the package had been announced six months ago, I think we would have been in a better position to control inflation.

Q: What measures do you propose to effectively control prices, increase industrial production and raise exports?

A: I have already expressed my opinion on the Government's 'anti-inflationary package'. But I feel that these steps need to be supplemented by more direct measures to check or prevent tax evasion, hoarding and blackmarketing which are the real sources of black money supporting the parallel economy. Unless there are direct measures to check these, the steps already announced could

even act as an incentive to transfer unaccounted deposits in banks to the parallel economic sector in view of the condition that disbursements above Rs 10,000 should be made only through cheques.

This specific step is in itself justifiable but in the absence of direct measures the running of the parallel sector cannot be curbed. Probably these measures are to come shortly as the Finance Minister has already given sufficient indications to that effect.

It should also be stated that in today's production and export situation the importance of management of supplies through improvement of infrastructure and better coordination among various wings of the Government cannot be underestimated.

I also feel that there should be some inbuilt formula in the fixation of administered prices of essential commodities, whereby periodically there would be some upward adjustments in response to the rise in the cost of production. Otherwise, over a period of time losses accumulate necessitating heavy taxation or deficit financing. Alternatively, a steep rise in the prices of such commodities has to be effected.

Q: What do you think of wheat imports and the import of commodities like sugar, edible oils and cement?

A: The decision to import wheat

and commodities like sugar and edible oils is a wise decision. That is because these are essential commodities and any shortage of these goods leading to hike in their prices directly hits the common man.

It should be understood that though we are importing wheat today we always have the option to export it at a later stage. In view of this option, the import of wheat is desirable. And, I may add, it is not going to adversely affect the farmer.

In this context I must say that failure to procure wheat to the extent needed was the outcome of the farmers' agitation for high prices for agricultural produce. Taking advantage of the situation traders bought up wheat directly from the farmer at prices much higher than what the Government had stipulated and hoarded the stocks. The wheat import, so necessary in the conditions, will adversely affect not the farmer but these unscrupulous traders and hoarders manipulating the wheat trade.

Those who are opposing this decision to import wheat are doing so fearing its dampening effect on farmers. As I have already said, it will have no dampening effect on farmers. Moreover, we are importing wheat to keep it as buffer stock. This will definitely contribute towards containing inflation.

GOVERNMENT, CANADA WORK TO RESUME COOPERATION

Madras THE HINDU in English 25 Jul 81 p 9

[Article by G. K. Reddy]

[Text]

NEW DELHI, July 24

The Indo-Canadian moves for reviving the old relationship, which suffered a setback after the 1974 nuclear test, have made considerable headway with the two sides making a conscious effort to resume and intensify their economic cooperation.

The two Prime Ministers, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, and Mr. Trudeau, who have been corresponding on North-South problems, will be meeting in Nairobi next month during the U.N. conference on new and renewable sources of energy.

There was some talk earlier that Mr. Trudeau might pay a brief visit to Delhi for talks with Mrs. Gandhi on his way to Melbourne in September for the Commonwealth conference.

But the idea was not pursued since the two Prime Ministers were going to meet in any case in August in Nairobi, in September in Melbourne and in Mexico in October during the North-South summit conference.

As one of the leading western statesmen striving for a more equitable economic relationship between the developed and developing nations, Mr. Trudeau is keen on transforming the proposed resumption of Canadian aid to India as an illustrious example of North-South cooperation.

The Canadian Government has chosen the energy sector for increased assistance to enable India to overcome its chronic power shortages.

Astonishing argument: After the 1974 Pokhran test, Canada abruptly suspended its economic aid to India except in the field of agriculture, with the astonishing argument that continuance of this assistance would enable the country to divert its domestic resources to the pursuit of its nuclear ambitions.

The Canadian aid programmes were accordingly terminated after the fulfilment of allocations already made for unfinished projects.

Though the two Prime Ministers had casually met at the Commonwealth conference in Jamaica in 1975 a year after the Pokhran test, there have been no worthwhile contacts between them since Mr. Trudeau's visit to India in 1971 and Mrs. Gandhi's return trip to Canada in 1973.

What is even more significant, was that no attempt was made by the successor Janata regime and the Conservative Government in Canada to restore the old ties after the defeat of Mrs. Gandhi and Mr. Trudeau, since the two countries remained sharply divided over the nuclear question.

The current efforts to improve relations are aimed at isolating and not ignoring the persisting nuclear differences. The intention is to restore economic cooperation without compromising their respective positions over the issue of proliferation.

No change in Canada's stand: There has been no change in the Canadian

contention that India had violated the spirit, if not the letter, of its commitment not to use its nuclear assistance for any non-peaceful purposes. It has continued to maintain that there is no difference between an explosion for peaceful uses or potential military purposes.

But India has taken the stand that safeguards agreed upon for the Canadian-supplied equipment, materials and technology did not deter India from carrying out peaceful explosions for harnessing nuclear energy for economic uses.

If Canada has chosen to over-react to the Pokhran test, there was nothing that India could do to mollify it consistent with its own sovereign rights.

Real strains: The real strains in Indo-Canadian relations developed three years later when Canada went back on the agreement reached for resuming the supply of the contracted equipment for the second reactor at the Rajasthan plant. It left India with no option except to call off the Indo-Canadian nuclear cooperation agreement.

However, the door was left open for the resumption of cooperation in other spheres by voluntarily retaining the safeguards on the Canadian-supplied equipment.

And now the U.S. is relying on this precedent to press for observing the same procedure in the event of a termination of the Tarpur agreement.

'WEST BENGAL PANEL DEFINES 'POLITICAL PRISONER'

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 24 Jul 81

[Text]

THE West Bengal Jail Code Revision Committee, headed by Mr Tarapada Lahiri, has for the first time defined a "political prisoner" and a "political offence". The six-man committee has already submitted its interim report and the first part of its final report. The second part of the final report is ready and is being printed.

The committee has defined a political offence as one committed while furthering a political or democratic movement. This includes an act performed by an individual with an exclusively political objective free from personal greed or motive. The committee has described a political prisoner as one arrested on a charge of political offence.

Sources close to the committee said in Calcutta on Thursday that

in Tamil Nadu the jail revision committee had recommended the status of political prisoners only to those who were involved in non-violent movements. The West Bengal committee felt, however, that such a view was unrealistic since hurling bombs or stones had become a common feature in political agitations. But, to discourage extremist activities, the West Bengal committee had further recommended that "severe, premeditated and pre-planned violence" would not be considered a political offence, the sources added.

In order to discourage communal or regional activity, the committee has suggested that public agitation by any communal, regional, racial or caste group against any such other group will, under no circumstances, be treated as a political agitation.

The committee has further recommended that anyone convicted twice on charge of adulteration of food or medicine or for trading in contraband goods, irrespective of his social position, will not be given any superior class while in prison, but be treated as an ordinary prisoner.

The sources said that a separate chapter on political prisoners had been included in the first part of the final report. The Jail Code Revision Committee, which had its first meeting in September, 1978, had completed its work in April this year. The committee's term had been extended by three months to enable it to draft a statute for inclusion of the rules recommended by it. The new statute would replace the Prisons Acts of 1894 and 1900, they added.

CSO: 4220/7383

PUNJAB CHIEF MINISTER RESIGNS CONGRESS-I POST

Madras THE HINDU in English 24 Jul 81 p 7

[Text]

NEW DELHI, July 23

The Punjab Chief Minister Mr Darbara Singh, who succeeded in one-upmanship against the Akalis, has lost to the rival faction in the ruling Congress (I) in the State.

As a result, he has given up the post of PCC (I) President, he jealously retained along with his position as head of the administration in the last 15 months.

His supporters are naturally unhappy at the setback that came at a time when their leader, they thought, had performed a hat-trick by a visit to London.

They regarded this trip as a smart job that would help them in the fight against the Akalis and push up the stock of the Chief Minister in the State as well in the party. They were only partially right.

A public relations job: The visit to London was intended to be a public relations job on behalf of the Congress (I) and the Government with the Sikhs settled in the U.K. In the past the Akalis assiduously nursed the overseas constituency with the result they could draw on the monetary resources of the Sikhs abroad and also utilise them in other ways in their fight against

the Government here and the ruling party.

The Khalistan demand used by the Akali factions for partisan gains, had been inspired and supported by the Sikhs settled in the U.K., the U.S. and Canada.

By establishing contacts with the overseas Sikhs at a psychological moment—at the time of disturbances in London and other places—Mr Darbara Singh sought to deny to the Akali groups the advantage they had enjoyed in the past.

The idea was to try to create confidence among the Sikh settlers and in the process convey to them the Congress (I) message and wean them away from the Akalis.

The Chief Minister's visit had been carefully planned after clearance from Mrs. Gandhi. The Akali leader, Mr Gurcharan Singh Tohra, was in London before the disturbances and had planned another visit. Mr Darbara Singh scored over him.

There is no way of finding how far Mr Darbara Singh succeeded in countering the Akali appeal among the Sikhs abroad but on his return his aides, including a PCC (I) functionary who accompanied him to London, were seen congratulating themselves on the success of the visit.

Mr Darbara Singh met the Prime Minister three days ago to report on

the outcome of his trip. His supporters were happy at the goodwill for the Chief Minister in Delhi.

Yesterday, however, Mrs. Gandhi curtly told him to quit the party post and he immediately complied with the directive. His supporters were stunned.

In the past, Mr Darbara Singh had succeeded in convincing the High Command about the importance of continuity in the party's stewardship despite the powerful campaign of his rivals in the party who enjoyed the support of the Union Home Minister, Mr Zail Singh.

Change in mood: The change in the mood in Delhi was significant. Not long ago, Mr Kalpanesh Rai, AICC (I) General Secretary, who is in-charge of the Punjab affairs, wrote to Mrs. Gandhi that the State unit had become inactive and needed to be energised under the guidance of a full-time president. But another general-secretary, Mr Moopananar, disowned the letter.

Obviously, the High Command at that stage felt that Mr Darbara Singh's problem was genuine and that a change, though necessary, could take time. Yesterday's directive told a different story.

UNI reports:

Three senior leaders are staking their claim for the presidency of PCC (I). They are: Mr. R. L. Bhatia, Mr. Satpal Mittal, both MPs and Mr. Hanraj Sharma former Finance Minister.

'NO SERIOUS EFFORT' AT BONDED LABOR REHABILITATION

Madras THE HINDU in English 24 Jul 81 p 9

[Text]

* NEW DELHI, July 23

The Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO) of the Planning Commission has expressed dissatisfaction with the implementation by the State Governments of the Centrally-sponsored schemes to identify, free and rehabilitate the bonded labour in the country.

In view of the poor performance of the schemes so far, revised guidelines for the rehabilitation of the bonded labour are being issued by the Centre.

The PEO, which carried out an evaluation study of the schemes, has found that in most States no sincere efforts have been made for their implementation. The process of identification is incomplete and rehabilitation efforts are half-hearted.

With regard to individual schemes, though some assets like land, bullocks and cattle have been distributed to the bonded labour, the accompanying facilities to utilise them have not been provided in most cases, as a result of which the beneficiaries are not able to use them.

A large number of released bonded labourers are still awaiting rehabilitation.

The PEO feels that most State Governments seem to be interested only in seeking financial assistance. In some cases, the State Governments have not even formulated the rehabilitation schemes.

Figures vary: A major problem faced by the Centre is that the estimates of bonded labour vary widely and there is still no precise idea of the dimensions of the problem.

Ten State Governments have given a figure of 1,21,973 for identified and freed bonded labour, of whom they have claimed that 1,08,012 have been

rehabilitated. This leaves 12,961 for rehabilitation.

Among the 10 States, Karnataka has given the highest figure of 62,000 as identified and freed bonded labour, of whom it claims to have rehabilitated 55,444.

Tamil Nadu takes the second place with 27,874 identified and freed bonded labour of whom 27,670 are said to have been rehabilitated.

The corresponding figures for the remaining eight States are: Andhra Pradesh 12,701 and 9,654; Rajasthan 8,000 and 6,000; Bihar 4,603 and 4,013; Uttar Pradesh 4,969 and 4,969; Madhya Pradesh 1,531 and 58; Kerala 700 and 308; Orissa 654 and 654; Gujarat 42 and 42.

These figures show that bonded labour does not exist in some of the States.

Though the Centre has accepted the figures given by the State Governments, the PEO has found that the claims of the States cannot be taken seriously.

The Gandhi Peace Foundation and the National Labour Institute, which carried out a survey in 1978, have given a much higher figure of 28.17 lakhs for the 10 States.

Their break-up is: Andhra Pradesh 3.25 lakhs, Bihar 1.11 lakhs, Gujarat 1.71 lakhs, Karnataka 1.83 lakhs, Madhya Pradesh 5 lakhs, Maharashtra 1 lakh, Orissa 3.50 lakhs, Rajasthan 87,000, Tamil Nadu 2.50 lakhs and Uttar Pradesh 5.50 lakhs.

Yet another estimate of the incidence of bonded labour arrived at by the National Sample Survey Organisation is 3.45 lakhs.

PUBLICATION REVEALS BENGAL FRONT EMPLOYMENT POLICY

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 25 Jul 81 p 3

[Text]

THE State Coordination Committee of Government Employees, a CPI(M)-controlled organization, recently published a collection of orders issued by the Left Front Government since June 1977, regarding changes in the service condition of employees. It goes to show that during the first few months after the Government came to power, it was more concerned with restoring recognition to friendly unions, reversing orders issued during the earlier Congress regime "victimizing" Government employees on political grounds, and undermining the importance of police reports than with other issues.

The publication points out that lately, the stress has been on enhancing trade union rights of the employees, and making substantial changes in the system of writing annual confidential reports of individual employees. While the employees unions supporting the Left Front Government are happy with the decisions, those critical of the Government feel that some of the orders have led to inefficiency and indiscipline.

The critics of the Government say that the decision to make seniority in service, rather than the annual confidential report, the basis for promotion in the Class III and Class IV services will kill the initiative of efficient workers.

Again, the introduction of the system of writing "open" reports in place of the prevailing confidential ones, with provisions for the employees concerned to make representations to higher authorities,

has rendered the whole exercise meaningless. It has also undermined, they say, the system of checks and counter-checks, one of the basic tenets of bureaucratic administration.

The Left Front Government has guaranteed all categories of Government employees, except the police, the jail staff, the West Bengal Civil Service and allied executive, administrative, medical, engineering and educational services the right to form unions and associations and full trade union rights, including the right to strike. The emergency services, like the Fire Brigade, has also been granted the right, though for them the strike notice period is twice as long as that required for other categories of employees.

The Government has introduced a new rule stating that absence from duty for trade union work by the office-bearers of the unions will not be regarded as an irregularity in attendance if such absence is intimated earlier. The critics say however, that this rule will provide opportunities to the recalcitrant employees to abstain from work.

The publication points out that the Government has decided to recruit, through employment exchanges, 70% of the vacancies arising in Government establishments and undertakings and to reserve the other 30% for exempted categories. But the critics feel that the provision for setting up advisory committees for screening the names forwarded by the employment exchanges leaves a scope for partisan recruitment.

CSO: 4220/7389

CENTRAL TRADE UNIONS PLAN NOVEMBER PROTEST

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 25 Jul 81 pp 1, 10

[Text]

THE National Campaign Committee of eight central trade union organisations has decided to hold an all-India Protest Day on 3 November to highlight working class outstanding demands and record the workers' indignation over the continuing violations of trade union rights, and then organise a massive workers' march to Parliament in the third week of November.

The decision was taken at a meeting of the NCC in the Capital on Friday morning. A press release after the meeting informed that the march to Parliament would "serve notice on the Central Government to retract from its anti-labour and anti-people policies or to face the united struggle of the working class in the form of an all-India one-day general strike whose exact nature would be decided and announced later".

The meeting, which was a follow-up of the Bombay Convention of Trade Unions in early June, noted that preparations for similar conventions at the level of States were going on satisfactorily and such conventions in all States would be over by the middle of September with the

full "cooperation" of the eight trade union centres and over 40 industrial and trade federations which had attended the Bombay convention.

It was decided that the all-India Protest Day would be marked by united demonstrations in all State capitals and industrial centres.

The NCC further decided to make a representation to the International Labour Organisation requesting it to institute an inquiry into the trade unions' complaints of gross violations of the rights of freedom of association and collective bargaining. A detailed report bearing instances of such violations is to be presented to the ILO by mid-September.

The NCC expressed grave concern over the fact that in the seven weeks that had elapsed since the Bombay convention, there had been several serious developments urgently necessitating a "mighty, united and countryside mobilisation of the working class".

These developments included, according to the press release of the meeting, the "Government's shameless jacking up of prices

of oil, petroleum products, cement, etc thereby stoking the fires of inflation; the reported decision to make arbitration compulsory by law in order to ban all strikes and to exclude so-called 'losing' concerns from liability to pay the minimum statutory bonus; withholding of two instalments of due DA from the Central Government employees; the brutal murder of trade union leader Jayprakash at Modinagar; the detention of Dr Datta Samant in Bombay under the NSA and banning of workers' rally."

The NCC appealed to all trade unions, including those which were unable to participate in the Bombay convention, to join the movements being contemplated at all levels in order to "ensure a mighty mobilisation of the working class for the success of the programme decided on."

The meeting was attended by Mr Indrajit Gupta, MP (AITUC), Mr D D Vasisht (HMS), Mr Ram Naresh Singh (BMS), Mr P Ramamurti, MP (CITU), Mr J S Dara (INTUC), Mr Pritish Chandra (UTUC-Lenin Sarani), Mr Sushil Bhattacharya (UTUC) and Mr Amar Prasad Chakraborty, MP (TUC).

ERRATIC MONSOON AFFECTS KARNATAKA HARVEST PROSPECTS

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 23 Jul 81 p 7

[Article by H. Kusumakar]

[Text]

BANGALORE.

EVERYONE is keeping his fingers crossed over the erratic behaviour of the monsoon in Karnataka. Bitter memories of last year, one of the worst drought years, haunt farmers and officials in six of the 19 districts, as they look up to a cloudless sky.

During June, the rain god failed in Chitradurga, Bangalore and Tumkur districts. The rainfall was insufficient in Shimoga, considered the heartland of Malnad, normally prone to receiving heavy downpours, and Mysore as well as parts of Hassan districts.

Standing kharif crops have withered in these areas owing to lack of soil moisture. The field staff of the agricultural department here has been asked to persuade farmers to put in to action a contingency plan in place of the normal kharif programme.

A silver lining is that, in most other districts, the monsoon appears normal till now. However, it is premature to assume that normalcy will continue throughout the season.

The targets for the current kharif season are: cereals (6.3 million tonnes) and pulses (half a million tonnes). This is based on the assumption that the rainfall will be normal throughout the state. In the face of delayed or deficient rainfall, the actual production will be much less.

It is still unknown what will be the shortfall. But it may not be as bad as last year's when the kharif crop was a major disappointment. "We shall have to wait and see how the monsoon behaves now and in August", the officials say.

There seems to be a certain repetition of the behaviour of the monsoon this year like last year which

saw the commencement of the monsoon on time. Preparation of land and other pre-monsoon arrangements were completed awaiting rains, calculated on a study of the rainfall pattern in the last 40 years. So far, so good.

Three-fourths of Karnataka's food production is accounted for by the kharif crop, raised during the south-west monsoon. The other one-fourth is harvested in the following rabi and summer seasons.

DRY SPELL

Last year, there was an unprecedented dry spell in a majority of the districts while there were floods in the others. The net result was that the kharif, rabi and summer crops were badly affected, with the production going down by 26 per cent (kharif), 27 per cent (rabi) and 37 per cent (summer).

What began as a minor manageable drought situation assumed phenomenal proportions. One hundred and fifty-one talukas of a total of 173 in 16 of the 19 districts were in the grip of drought. Over 90 per cent of about 22,000 minor irrigation tanks dried up. A third of the state's population lived without knowing what the morrow had in store for them. A massive relief operation was resorted to.

Karnataka is said to be self-sufficient in food, with a production of 7 million tonnes in a normal year. Last year's output was only 5.4 million tonnes. The position of oil and pulses is worse — a deficit of about 40 per cent. At one time, it was claimed that productivity of some major crops in Karnataka was equal to, or more than, the all-India average. But the fact remains that the yield rate has been steadily going down owing to uneven distribution of rainfall in many districts.

KERALA ASSEMBLY DISCUSSES DELHI IMPORT POLICIES

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 23 Jul 81 p 7

[Text] Trivandrum, July 22: A resolution urging the Union government to ban the import of coconut oil, copra, rubber and cocoa was passed unanimously by the Kerala legislative assembly today.

The resolution, moved by the chief minister, Mr E. K. Nayanar, said the crisis in the tea industry following the crash in price in the international market should also be overcome.

The import of cash crops and the crisis in the tea industry had adversely affected the economy of the state which is traditionally sustained by cash crops.

All political parties said the import policy of the Centre would be detrimental to Kerala. Kerala could save its rubber, cocoa and coconuts, three of the most important crops, only if they were protected from import, they argued.

The opposition parties, including the Congress(I), supporting the demand for the ban on import, criticised the Marxist-led state government for its inability to exploit the rich agricultural resources in Kerala.

It did not do anything to protect the prices of cocoa and coconut. These two were still at the mercy of the private sector, they alleged.

The leaders of the opposition parties, except the Janata Party, will leave for Delhi tomorrow to press the Centre to ban the import of cocoa, coconut and rubber.

CSO: 4220/7374

STEPS TO IMPROVE BOMBAY PORT OPERATIONS OUTLINED

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 23 Jul 81 p 3

[Text] Bombay, July 22. A number of measures, proposed by the port trust authorities, to improve the performance of Bombay port were outlined by Mr K. K. Uppal, chairman of the port trust, at a news conference today.

The use of 21 berths at Indira dock, excluding the harbour wall berths, has been further rationalised and certain measures are to be taken to improve the operational efficiency at the dock.

The result would, however, depend on people connected with the operations at the port. Often, strikes, like that by the employees of the clearing and forwarding agents in February, March, or the present transport operators' stir, on issues with which the port trust has nothing to do, dislocate the functioning of the port.

For instance, the transporters' strike, which incidentally, coincided with the new arrangement for allocation of berths at Indira dock on July 15, had upset dock operations and the full benefit of the scheme could, therefore, not be reaped, Mr Uppal said.

The strike had spread today and it would affect clearance from the docks. It was a factor beyond the port trust's control. After the three-week strike in February/March, 1.2 million packages had piled up, congesting the docks. This figure compares with 450,000 packages awaiting clearance today.

The transport secretary, Mr Mohinder Singh, had gone round the docks, on foot, and talked to people during his present visit, in a bid to ascertain the position. He has pointed out to the administration areas where further improvements could be made.

The Measures

The measures to improve the operational efficiency of Indira dock include re-arranging of the flow of traffic inside the docks and location of weigh bridges; re-designing lighting arrangement by providing high-mast lighting system; continuous stacking arrangement inside sheds for speedier availability of cargo and to curb loss, misplacement and pilferage; constructing of more warehouses outside the docks, depending on the availability of land, to decongest docks;

the re-designing of the location of structures inside the dock to ensure a more rational utilisation of available space and release of berths in a systematic way for repair, improvement and dredging of the dock basin.

Docks remained congested because the consignees did not clear the cargo on time for various reasons, despite the demurrage being stiff. Last year the port collected Rs 50 crores by way of demurrage," but we will be very happy not to earn this. Use of our space is much more valuable than earning demurrage," Mr Uppal said.

Whether, and in what category of goods, the demurrage could be stepped up would be considered by the board of trustees, he added.

There has been an improvement in the port's performance since 1978-79. The turn-round time had come down from 14 days in 1978-79 to 11.91 days in 1979-80 and 8.43 days in 1980-81; the shipdays lost declined from 11,407 to 5,185 and to 3,762 and mandays lost from 298,004 to 47,571 and 50 13,484, respectively.

The gang/shift output had improved from 61.96 tonnes to 75.18 tonnes in three years for the port labour, and from 60.37 tonnes to 75.02 tonnes for dock labour.

In the April-June period this year, 542 ships were handled, compared to 494 in the corresponding period last year and 468 the year before.

CSO 4220/7374

KASHMIR CROPS RECOVERING FROM HEAVY RAINS

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 24 Jul 81 p 6

[Article by V. K. Dethle]

[Text]

SRINAGAR.

UNUSUALLY heavy rains in the Kashmir valley last month partially affected the newly-transplanted paddy. But official sources say that the damage is not heavy and the crop has started doing well with improvement in the weather conditions.

While paddy transplantation in the valley is complete, it is likely to be over in the next couple of weeks in the Jammu region.

The stress this year, like in the previous years, is on the supply of high yielding variety (HYV) of paddy and maize seeds to the farmers. Paddy and maize are the two major kharif crops of the state though some zira (cummin) is also being cultivated in isolated pockets. Paddy and maize cover 2.65 and 2.75 lakhs hectares respectively.

Production targets for this year's kharif have been fixed at 6.20 lakh tonnes of paddy and 4.40 lakh tonnes of maize.

According to the director of agriculture, Mr. U. Khan, the food production target for 1981-82 has been

fixed at 14.40 lakh tonnes. It is proposed to cultivate HYV of paddy on 225,000 hectares. Similarly, HYV of maize and wheat will be planted on 55,000 and 790,000 hectares respectively.

The per hectare consumption of fertiliser which has been showing a steady upward trend during the past few years, is now placed at 42 kgs.

Pesticides consumption is also picking up but because of the climatic conditions in the valley and the evolution of disease-free seeds, its off-take is not as large as in the rest of the state. It is, however, proposed to cover 100,000 hectares under an intensive pesticides covering programme this year.

Experiments for cultivating saffron on the valley have started paying dividends. The demand for the seed has increased and a farm is being established for seed multiplication on a 100 acre plot on the outskirts of the city. A quintal of saffron seed costs Rs. 1,000 and it takes roughly 24 quintals to cover an acre. Seed from the experimental farm will be supplied to the farmers at a subsidised rate.

CSO: 4220/7381

NAGALAND ASKS HALT TO OIL EXPLORATION IN STATE

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 23 Jul 81 p 9

[Text] Shillong, July 22--Nagaland has made a strong plea to restrain the Oil and Natural Gas Commission from exploring oil in the State, which has launched an ambitious programme in several areas. Interestingly enough the Nagaland Congress(I) leaders are spearheading the movement.

With this end in view Nagaland has invoked the Article 371(E) of the Constitution to restrain the ONGC from exploration of oil in the State. The clause lays down that there could be no transfer of land and resources of Nagaland without a resolution passed by the State Assembly. The present exploration by the ONGC has not been endorsed by any such resolution.

The commission had already struck oil in the Changpang area of Wokha district.

It is the Congress(I), now in opposition in the State Assembly, which has been taking the lead in opposing the oil exploration move.

The Constitution provides that the resources found under the earth belong to the Centre and the State Governments could not exploit them without the permission of the Union Government.

At present, the Centre is trying to maximize oil production and the biggest store for this is the northeastern region.

During the meeting of the president of the AICC(I) Coordination Committee for the north-eastern region at Dimapur, with Mrs Gandhi, who is Congress(I) president the matter came up for reference.

The Prime Minister made no "secret of her displeasure" of the Nagaland Legislature Party's resolution asking the Government to stop oil exploration before the State Legislative gave its green signal by passing a resolution.

The Nagaland Congress(I) president, Mr Chiten Jamir, discussed the matter with the Principal Secretary of the Prime Minister Secretary of the Prime Minister, Mr P. C. Alexander, and conveyed the party's objections to oil exploration by the ONGC in the State.

CSO: 4220/7376

BRIEFS

GOLD IN UTTAR PRADESH--Roorkee, July 22 (PTI)--Traces of gold have been found in Bijnore and Naini Tal districts during a geohydrological study conducted recently, according to Dr Dhaneswar Rai of ground water investigation organisation, U.P. Dr Dhaneswar said during the investigation, fine flakes of gold in stream sediments of rivers Khoh, Ramganga, Begha and the Dhillia in Bijnore and the Kosi river in Naini Tal district were found and could be accumulated. Besides gold, traces of other heavy minerals were also found which need further investigation, he said. [Text] [Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 23 Jul 81 p 7]

NEWSPRINT IMPORT DUTY--New Delhi, July 22--Two more newspapers--the NAI DUNIYA of Indore and the DECCAN HERALD group of Bangalore--have obtained a stay from the Supreme Court of a Government order levying a 15% surcharge on imported newsprint, reports UNI. With this, the number of newspapers which have got the stay has gone up to 10. The others are: THE STATESMAN, TIMES OF INDIA, INDIAN EXPRESS, ELNADU, the JANAMABHOOMI group, HINDUSTAN TIMES, HIND SAMACHAR and the MALAYALA MANORAMA group. [Text] [Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 23 Jul 81 p 9]

LALDENG A ON SAILO--Mizo National front leader Laldenga has called on Wednesday for the dismissal of the Mizo government led by Brig. T. Sailo for its anti-people policies reports PTI. Mr Laldenga said that 27 students, including 20 girls, were injured in "unprovoked" teargassing and lathi-charge by police at Aizawl on Wednesday. He claimed that five students were hospitalised with broken bones. The genesis of the trouble, according to Mr Laldenga, was the unauthorised arrest of three student leaders from their houses around 2200 hours on Tuesday. "Thousands of students gathered at the police station where they were held, on Wednesday morning. Around noon the police charged them after they refused to disperse till their leaders were released unconditionally," he said. Mr Laldenga drew the Centre's attention to the situation in Mizoram and blamed Brig Sailo for first instigating the student community and then taking stringent action against them. [Text] [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 23 Jul 81 p 4]

BOMBAY CONGRESS-I STATUS--New Delhi, July 23--The Congress high command has decided to raise the status of the Bombay Regional Congress Committee by making it an independent in its functioning and eliminating the Bombay Pradesh Congress Committee. Mr Vasantrao Patil, general secretary, who met Mrs Indira Gandhi this morning to discuss organisational matters, said that "there will

be no BPCC." The new team for the BRCC will be announced in a few days. Asked about when the working committee will meet to discuss the question of admitting Mr Y. B. Chavan and others, Mr Patil said that Mrs Gandhi had told him that she would indicate the date in a day or two. "The decision will definitely be taken before parliament opens on August 17," he said. [Text] [Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 24 Jul 81 p 1]

WAR WITH PAKISTAN--Bombay, July 22--The CPM politburo member, Mr M. Basava-punnaiah, has appealed to the people not to underestimate the threat of a war on the Indo-Pakistan border. Speaking at a public meeting here today, the CPM theoretician said the Zia regime was acting at the behest of U.S. imperialism. The U.S. administration was encouraging separatist forces all over the country. The encouragement of the Khalistan movement, initiated by some U.S.-based Sikhs, and its support to Islamic fundamentalists was all part of the sinister designs of Washington, he charged. He accused the Bharatiya Janata Party and other bodies of behaving in an unpatriotic manner by supporting the movement in Assam. The CPM leader also charged Mrs Indira Gandhi with failure to handle the nation's problems effectively. While she was denouncing arms supply to Pakistan, her government was also seeking aid from the World Bank and importing wheat from the U.S. Another politburo member, Mr B. T. Ranadive, also spoke, Mr S. Y. Kolhatkar presided. [Text] [Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 24 Jul 81 p 7]

INDIGENOUS SOLAR CELLS--Bangalore, July 23--The first batch of indigenously produced solar cells for use by the Indian space missions was handed over to Prof S. Dhawan, Chairman, ISRO, here on Wednesday. The technical know-how for this was developed by the Bhaba Atomic Research Centre (BARC). Prof Dhawan said the manufacture of solar cells was an example of cooperation between research organisation and industry, and hoped that BHEL the manufacturers, would plan to adopt these for terrestrial use. Prof U.R. Rao, Director, ISRO satellite centre, Bangalore pointed out that future space programmes demanded extensive research and development efforts regarding higher efficiency solar cells. Mr K. R. Parameswar, Executive Director, BHEL welcomed the gathering. [Text] [Madras THE HINDU in English 24 Jul 81 p 7]

CEMENT PRICE INCREASE--Consumers of cement will now have to pay Rs 4.10 more per bag of 50 kg following an increase of Rs 81.91 per tonne in cement prices with immediate effect. Cement will now cost about Rs 30 per bag, reports PTI. The Government has also announced an increase of Rs 34.74 in the retention price for producers (Rs 1.74 per bag of 50 kg) to cover escalating costs of input. The last increase in retention price took place in May 1980. At that time the consumer price was not increased. [Text] [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 24 Jul 81 p 1]

SECRETARY TO PRESIDENT--Tirupati, July 23 (UNI)--Mr V. K. Rao, former chief secretary of Andhra Pradesh, has been appointed as the principal secretary to President Sanjiva Reddy. The appointment was made today, official sources said. [Text] [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 24 Jul 81 p 7]

PAKISTANI SPY RING--Jammu, July 23 (UNI)--The Jammu and Kashmir police claim to have uncovered a Pakistani spying operating in the State. Five persons, including a Pakistani national have been arrested in this connection, an official report said. [Text] [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 24 Jul 81 p 4]

PUNJAB PCC-I HEAD--New Delhi, July 24 (PTI)--Miss Sarla Prashar, a former minister, was today appointed president of the Punjab PCC(I), succeeding Mr Darbara Singh, the state chief minister, who resigned from the organisational post two days ago. Miss Prashar, who was one of the leading contenders for the post, has been informed by the AICC general secretary, Mr G. Moopanar, of her appointment by the Congress(I) president, Mrs Indira Gandhi. Miss Prashar, who was a member of the Zail Singh ministry in the state before the Congress lost power to the Akalis in 1977 elections, will be the first woman to head the PPCC(I). In a statement, Mr Darbara Singh welcomed her appointment, saying that she was a dedicated person who had served the party for more than 30 years. She had stood by Mrs Gandhi during the worst political crisis of her life, he said. Mr Darbara Singh had a 15-minute meeting with Mrs Gandhi, during which he discussed organisational and other issues. [Text] [Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 25 Jul 81 p 1]

MEXICAN CRUDE STOPPED--New Delhi, July 24--Import of crude from Mexico has been stopped. The Mexican authorities have accepted this country's contention that the Mexican crude is not suitable for the Indian refineries, it is learnt. A delegation of refining experts from Mexico had concurred with the experts' views here. [Text] [Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 25 Jul 81 p 9]

ARUNACHAL PRADESH LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR--Itanagar, July 24--Mr Harishankar Dubey was sworn in as the Lieutenant-Governor of Arunachal Pradesh here yesterday, reports PTI. The Acting Chief Justice of Gauhati High Court, Mr Dumburu Pathak, administered the oath of secrecy. Mr Dubey, who succeeded Mr R. N. Haldipur as the third Lieutenant-Governor of Arunachal Pradesh, which had been declared an Union Territory on January 21, 1972. Mr Haldipur, who has become Lieutenant-Governor of Pondicherry, left here today to take over his assignment. [Text] [Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 25 Jul 81 p 7]

AMBASSADOR TO TURKEY--India's new Ambassador to Turkey is a prominent Calcutta industrialist, Mr Parimal Ghosh. He took up his post in Ankara last week. A member of the Lok Sabha from 1967 to 1971, Mr Ghosh was a Minister in the Ministry of Works and Housing and also Union Minister of State for Railways. His most recent public appointment was as a delegate to the 36th session of the United Nations General Assembly last year. [Text] [Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 25 Jul 81 p 3]

COOPERATION WITH KENYA--India and Kenya have identified machine tools, spare parts for defence, textile weaving and leather and tanning projects to be taken up for early implementation under Kenya and India cooperation programme for industrial development in Kenya. In addition the two countries have also formulated proposals with regard to survey for manufacturing of pesticides perspective plan for development and setting up research and development facilities for electronic industry and assistance to Kenya with regard to standardisation and quality control. [Text] [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 25 Jul 81 p 7]

ASSAM DISTURBED AREAS ORDER--Gauhati, July 24 (PTI)--The Assam Government today extended the provisions of the disturbed areas under the Armed (Special Powers) Act, 1958 for a period of two months in the oil pipelines and oil installations in the State. [Text] [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 25 Jul 81 p 8]

PONDICHERRY PCC-I CHIEF--Pondicherry, July 24 (PTI)--Mr Venkatasubba Reddiar president Pondicherry Pradesh Congress-I committee has resigned his post. According to party sources here Mr Reddiar has sent his resignation letter to the Congress-I high command. [Text] [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 25 Jul 81 p 4]

USSR FINANCE AID--The Soviet Union will partly finance the coal-based Waldhan super thermal power project in Madhya Pradesh, reports PTI. This was one of the decisions taken by the Power Ministers of India and the USSR during their meeting in Moscow recently. Stating this in an interview to the Soviet Land magazine in connection with the tenth anniversary of Indo-Soviet Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation Energy Minister, A. B. A. Ghani Khan Chowdhury said that the Indo-USSR working group on power would meet in Moscow during the fourth quarter of this year for further discussions on cooperation in power engineering. The recent meeting in Moscow he added also finalised the visit of three teams of Indian experts to the USSR this year to study related matters pertaining to thermal power stations power systems development and hydroconstruction methods respectively. [Text] [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 25 Jul 81 p 5]

CSO: 4220/7393

DEFENSE MINISTRY MONOGRAPH OUTLINES MASS MOVEMENT TASKS FOR ARMY

Phnom Penh KA NGIA CHOLANA PRACHEACHON [MASS MOVEMENT WORK] in Cambodian 1980
pp 1-13

[Monograph Published by the PRK Ministry of National Defense, dated 1980]

[Text] 1. The Duty of Mass Work at the Base Level

1. The army's mass movement work is a part of the party revolutionary movement. It is also an important aspect of party work.

Political work in the people's armed forces then becomes the political task of our army.

2. The revolutionary army is born of the people. This army is fighting for the people so the army has to work closely with the people.

All army activities such as fighting, building, and all victories in the fight to expel the imperialists and the lackey traitors cannot be separated from the struggle of the masses. Therefore, we can proclaim that the people are certainly the main force of our revolutionary army.

3. Our army's mass movement work has the purpose of building up the force of solidarity and winning victories and lies in all the stands and political positions of the party, the front and the people's revolutionary council. It is the causitive agent for people's war, strengthens the [ideal of] defense in all the people, and maintains revolutionary ideals for the armed forces. This means that the army and the people are one.

4. At the base level, the army is in close touch with the people in all activities such as combat and performing daily tasks. If our cadres and fighters of both sexes do a good job in mass work, maintaining discipline in contact with the people, they would sympathize with and love our army. And the people would also strongly believe in our army and our revolutionary regime. The people would then also support our army if we fulfill all our duties.

In the mass movement, the cadres and combatants should learn many good lessons from the people and always be frank with them in order to always be of good service to the people.

II. Essence of Mass Movement Work

Today the country is completely liberated and fully controlled by the people. But the revolution still faces difficulties of all kinds posed by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary genocidal regime; the sense of revolutionary consciousness among the people is still low and the people's lives are not stable at all. The revolutionary state power is still very new. The enemy is trying every trick to destroy the revolution, spreading vicious propaganda to deceive and destroy the unity of the army and the people, and to divide the Kampuchean army from the fraternal Vietnamese army. They intend to weaken our revolution.

Facing this problem, the mass movement work of our army must gather all spiritual and physical strength to do the following well:

1. Propaganda work to inspire mass movement.

The propaganda task to inspire the mass movement includes making people clearly understand all revolutionary policies, goals and tasks of the party, the front, the people's revolutionary council and the army. The major parts of this are:

--make propaganda about the victories of the revolution and the army. We also have to define clearly the cause and meaning of the victory.

--unmask all enemy tricks and schemes, struggle against the psychological warfare of Beijing, the imperialists and the reactionary lackey traitors.

--let people see and clearly understand what will be easy and what will be difficult about the revolutionary process so that they make an effort in the struggle to execute all revolutionary tasks.

--develop a conscience of mastery of the land, a conscience of respect, a conscience of national joy as well as a sense of true patriotism and international solidarity. This is aimed at making effective the people's policies so they can distinguish clearly friends from enemies. We have to commit ourselves to rebuild our lives and follow the path of the party and the front.

2. Unite with the people to build vividly vigorous and revolutionary armed forces and to assist people in changing their material and spiritual living conditions.

Our armed forces belong to the people and are born of people. The armed forces fight in the people's interest. So creating mass work is to help strengthen and build the revolutionary forces; to serve people's living conditions materially and spiritually. Serving the people is also part of the effort of the revolutionary army. There are basic differences between the efforts made by the revolutionary army and the counterrevolutionary army as follows:

--We have to play our part in building and strengthening revolutionary state power, to build the mechanism and build all revolutionary mass organizations such as: the militia youth, the women's association, and production solidarity unions. Those mass movements have to work together to score achievements in peace-keeping and in building the new way of living for the people.

--We have to help maintain the bases in the rural regions to select new recruits, for political training, for guerrilla-militia unit political training and finally lead them to know how to fight together to crush the enemy, arrest all the spies and maintain security in their area.

--We have to support the people in agricultural production such as seasonally timely plowing and in irrigation. We have to help the families of combatants, cadres and families who are short of workers in stabilizing their lives such as by helping them build houses.

--Working together with the base-level authorities to educate the hygiene and sanitation corps. We should work to cherish all our cultural activities, arts and sports. We also have to help children and make sure they get an education. In the meantime, we have to eliminate negative corrupt cultural manifestations such as laziness, drinking and sexual licence. We should lead good, clean lives. We also have to build up a good friendship between the people and the army.

3. Firmly Enforce the Discipline of Relations With the People

We have to enforce firmly the discipline of relations with the people. The revolutionary army cannot lack this. Discipline toward the people is important in that it comes from thought and conscience and it is incumbent upon each cadre and combatant to have absolute respect for them in order to guarantee good relations between the people and the army.

The essence of discipline in relations with people are as follows:

a. We have to respect and defend all classes, the party, the state power and all revolutionary organizations. The fundamental condition is that the revolution is still fragile and the organizations have just been created. The enemy is constantly seeking ways to destroy the revolution. The army must take all measures to respect, defend and help enhance and facilitate things for those organizations and do a good job of fulfilling all tasks;

b. Firmly enforce all party, front and People's Revolutionary Council policies and goals. We also have to follow all goals, policies and regulations made by the base-area state power organs in all areas where troops are stationed.

c. We must know, respect and protect the lives, property and rights of people's freedom, without being capricious or oppressive in arrests, causing hardship in matters of people's property. We must ask them if we want to borrow anything. We have to pay in full if we owe a loan. We have to repair or reimburse in full if anything is broken or damaged.

d. Always behave as a good revolutionary in word and deed. In actions and contacts with the people, be honest and polite. We also have to show our compassion and love toward the elderly and children. Respect all regulations on tradition, customs, and the freedom of the people. There is an old saying: "Make people love you upon your arrival, and miss you when you leave."

If we follow the principles mentioned above, we will be trusted and loved by the people and the revolution will become stronger and stronger because the army and the people are determined to work together.

4. Constantly Take the Advice and Criticism of the People

It can be seen that for the most part our units' cadres and combatants are good but that is not the entirety. There still are cadres and combatants with shortcomings. People can clearly see what is and what is not in the interest of the revolution and the people.

If we constantly seek and receive people's suggestions and criticisms, our cadres and fighters will see their strengths and weaknesses, good from bad. If this is done, our cadres and fighters will make great progress.

People criticize the army sometimes correctly and sometimes not. We know how to identify correct viewpoints and those that are not in order to make a good decision. If there is a substantive problem, we have to apologize to the people. And we explain to them if we think we are right.

III. Every Organization Implements Mass Movement Work at the Base Level

At all levels cadres plan and guide mass movement work, but must work under the direction of the party leadership (if their organization has a party chapter).

Cadres at every level in the army must have plans aimed at the realization of the mass movement task and providing guidance (if the organization has a party chapter, it shall be the source of guidance and the cadre in command shall organize things). Plans in leading mass movement work include:

--Handle all the services, understand the people's traditions in the area where the army is stationed, be determined to fulfill plans, requests, the goals and the essence of mass movement work.

--Keep in close touch with the state power and the revolutionary organizations in the region so we can have plans for cooperation and can join forces in mass movement work. Whenever there are achievements in a given area, we must summarize and draw conclusions, joining together with the armed forces and the people. This should be done unit by unit and must be timely in order to enhance quality.

--We have to examine the unit or the individual closely so we can reward the best elements in mass movement work. We will impose penalties on those who have committed disciplinary infractions in contacts with the people which discredit the armed forces.

2. Increase Training, Politics, Guidance and Awareness

--We have to thoroughly educate the cadres and the combatants as to the policies of the revolution; make them clearly understand their duties and their operational objectives in the area where units are stationed. First and foremost we have to explain our policy to our brothers in the units. Then the cadres and combatants can inculcate the people.

--Train the cadres and combatants to trust, love, be close to and be in solidarity with the people. We have to learn how to have confidence in the people so we can bring to fruition the mass movement work.

--All cadres and combatants have to be active in mass movement work so the unit can understand mass movement work.

3. Do a Good Job of Building Relationships With Local State Power

Under all circumstances, the unit has to establish close contacts and relationships with the region. When the army is stationed in an area the cadres of that unit have to initiate things or coordinate with the party organizations, state power and mass organizations of that area.

--We have to be aware of the situation in the region, grasp the political situation, the awareness, the standard of living, production, and the situation of each base-level party movement, state power, each mass organization, militia, guerrilla units, the cultural and social work, the traditions, enemy tricks and schemes, and grasp all objectives of the region where the army is stationed.

--We have to report in detail to the [military] region on the mission of the units (missions approved by higher echelons), and make suggestions to the regions keeping in close touch. This helps to support the units in fulfilling their mission.

--We have to consider the implementation of joint operations for combat support between the units and the region with the aim of fulfilling the units' missions. At the same time [we must] help the guerrilla-militia units in the regions to grow and prosper.

--If the army is stationed in the region for a long time, from time to time, after tasks are accomplished, we must summarize and draw conclusions, solving problems with the help of the region in a timely manner. When the armed forces are moved to another area, unit cadres have to meet with the local state power and each mass organization, keeping in close touch and solicit opinions and criticisms at the same time help solve problems that arise between the army and the people. If the army has to be moved in an emergency we have to designate a representative to stay in the region to solve problems between the army and the people.

4. Make Plans and Provide Guidance in Mass Movement Work

In accordance with party chapter decisions, leadership cadres have to make plans for mass movement work every month.

--The essentials of this are: checking on conditions of previous mass movement work and make plans for the next month.

--Divide the region to take responsibility for mass movement work by sector, making assignments within the scope of the plan so victory can be achieved.

--After the plan has been worked out, we have to make announcements to cadres and combatants on a regular basis, reminding everyone to create conditions in units and individuals to go all out to fulfill tasks and meet the plan's goals.

Drawing Conclusions

Our revolutionary army, formed and strengthened in the revolution of the masses has this meaning: We were born from the people; we fight for the people and the victory of the army is only achieved with the support and hard work of the people. Therefore, mass movement work builds links of solidarity between the army and the people. That the army and the people are one is also a political task, the essence of party work and the political task of the revolutionary army.

All cadres and combatants must understand clearly the meaning of the purpose and the essential elements of mass movement work and raise high a sense of responsibility in mass movement work.

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